DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE,
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Mailed to subscribers out of the city, Five Dollars per annum, and no proceeding for a subscription will be made to be valid unless accompanied.
Single copies, Five Cents. Orders will be made to new and old customers.
Terms of ads. to be agreed upon. Fifteen Dollars a year for each square.

Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863. NO. 9.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
MRS. H. J. PLATT respectfully informs the ladies of the District and vicinity that she has just received a large and handsome assortment of
MILLINERY, BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, &c.
Which she will sell at the lowest cash prices. Her Opening will commence on Thursday next, and she very cordially invites the ladies to call and examine her stock. Mrs. P. is a practical milliner, and will be thankful to attend to the orders of ladies at Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria.
Store on Seventh street, between D and E streets, over the Corner Grocery.
nov12-3t

STOVES.
STOVES.
STOVES.
I have this day received a large lot of
COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES,
which I will sell at New York prices, at my Store
394 E STREET, WASHINGTON.
Four doors from Center's Theatre, Grounds 47 by 60 feet.
Rear Tenements upon, New York.
The attention of
ECONOMICAL CITIZENS, &c.
is called to my different patterns of
TENT STOVES.
previously among which is the
EXCELSIOR HEATER.
which posts complete, with seven feet of pipe, in a box inch inches, and weighs only 30 lbs.
nov9-eo WILSON P. STOCKING.

KINGSLAND'S STOVE
AND
SHEET-IRON WORKS,
Maine avenue, between 6th and 7th streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Stove Dealers and Sutlers will find at all times a large assortment of Stoves, Tinware, &c., on hand.
Kingsland Parlor Stove, Tent and Camp Stove.
Kingsland Tent Stove and Camp Kettle.
Kingsland Tent Stove Pipes, with Stove, Elbow, Zinc Collar, and Sheet-Iron Collar.
Kingsland Sheet-Iron Buckets.
Kingsland Sheet-Iron Funnels.
Kingsland Sheet-Iron Dippers.
Also, all kinds of Sheet Zinc, Tin, Copper, and Iron Work made to order, and Jobbing done at short notice.
Orders left at No. 2 Fourth street, or Kingsland Stove and Sheet-Iron Works, Maine avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, Island, Washington, D. C. will be promptly attended to.
nov9-eo

PAINTING.
PAINTING,
HOUSE AND WALL
PAINTING AND GRAINING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTING
AND
GILDING
IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.
We guarantee satisfaction in every instance and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Orders may be left at the
CHRONICLE OFFICE,
406 NINTH STREET,
AND CHEERFULLY ATTENDED TO.
WILLIAM H. WILKEBURG.
STEAM PRESS PRINTER,
BOOKBINDER AND RULER,
Refers, between Pennsylvania Avenue and Louisiana Avenue, on Four-and-a-half street.
nov9-eo JOHN GAST.
HENRY POLKINHORN, Steam Printer and Book and Job Binder, No. 1 Four-and-a-half street, between Third and Seventh streets, south of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
WASHINGTON HOTELS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., AVENUE HOUSE, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner of TWELFTH Street,
Boarding, per day $2 00
Do. per week 10 00
Do. per month 40 00
The above rates will be the prices for the Avenue House for the ensuing season.
nov9-eo JOHN GAST.
THE ELWOOD HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, cor. of TWELFTH Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SPRAGUE & DAVIS, Proprietors. nov9-eo
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK.
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between 6th and 7th streets, Opposite Center Market,
WASHINGTON CITY.
nov9-eo D. S. POTTS, Proprietor.
(Friday, from noon) WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The undersigned, late of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the
Hygeian and Sprague Hot Baths system up at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York.
Gentlemen visiting the city will find the Baths at the Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their rooms.
H. S. PARKER.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
S. S. RITNOUR, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of Ritnour & Throckmorton, Philadelphia.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, and has refitted and refurnished the same throughout. Such exertions will be made as will merit a liberal share of public patronage.
nov9-eo

WINES AND LIQUORS.
BEST & BEHRE,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS;
Dealers in Wines and Liquors,
No. 245 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated
APOLLINARIS SPARKLING AHRBACH ALE
In Philadelphia.
B. & B. have for sale the choicest brands of Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Cordials, Champagnes, &c., &c., for family use.
Orders promptly attended to.
nov9-eo

245 GOSLING HOUSE, 249
BY B. & B. SAMUEL & CO., Proprietors, formerly known as the GOSLING MANSION, is now open for the reception of guests. The location is one of the most desirable in the city, and the house is in the center of everything worth seeing. Terms reasonable.
nov9-eo

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY
B. & B. SAMUEL & CO., Proprietors, formerly known as the GOSLING MANSION,
245 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Between Chestnut and Walnut streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Just received from the Distillery,
Old Rye Whiskey, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Bourbon Whiskey, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Monongahela Whiskey, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Cognac Brandy, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Port Wine, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Madeira Wine, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Sherry Wine, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Scotch Whiskey, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Irish Whiskey, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Jamaica Rum, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Holland Gin, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Peach Brandy, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Apple Brandy, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Blackberry Brandy, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Cherry Brandy, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Raspberry Brandy, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Blackberry Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Cherry Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Raspberry Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Peach Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Apple Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Port Wine Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Madeira Wine Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Sherry Wine Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Scotch Whiskey Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Irish Whiskey Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Jamaica Rum Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Holland Gin Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Peach Brandy Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Apple Brandy Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Blackberry Brandy Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Cherry Brandy Cordial, 1857 and 1858 vintage.
Old Raspberry Brandy Cordial

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

In Tobin's fine comedy of the "Honey Moon" he invents a character by which he illustrates the weaknesses of men suddenly elevated to power, in the person of the "Mock Duke." But it would require all the art of all the dramatists living or dead to delineate the treachery and the turpitude, the ingratitude and the cruelty of the counterfeit President, who, at the head of a counterfeit Confederacy, is covering the whole Southern section with desolation and blood, and who still retains his ill gotten and most perilous power. Jefferson Davis has just completed what one of the Richmond papers, with ineffable satire, calls "a triumphal tour" through the seceded sections. We can imagine what a journey it was! Every step was a reminder of his faithlessness to a generous country. Every rood of soil was but an added remorse to the remorses which already agonise his soul. And then the ragged battalions of his despairing and desperate army; the loud reproaches against his most despotic rule; the discontent and division among his generals, the wide spread desolation of the selvige of territory over which he continues to exercise a partial rule; and the cries of the poor, old men, women, and children, who remain at home to starve, amid horrors only a little less than those endured on the battle-field by their kindred and friends. And the fact that all along the Mississippi river, and nearly all the Southern waters, the Union fleets were maintaining complete sway of these, ought to have made, and undoubtedly did make, his tour, not a triumphal one, but a mournful one—a funeral cortege rather than an ovation to an honest Chief Magistrate. Of all the leaders of the Southern rebellion Jefferson Davis is probably the only one who had most fully realized the blessings of the Union. He is the victim of a mere theory: for, when we recall his visit to Portland, Maine, made during the administration of President Pierce, and his manly testimony to the signs of athletic prosperity surrounding him there, and in all the New England States, and, when going back, at a later period, we remember him as the counsellor of his father-in-law, General Taylor, during his presidential campaign, (a man who, be it remembered, had he lived would have struck slavery a far more vital blow, had the opportunity offered, than any Northern President,) we may well conceive the height and the depth of the self abasement which has placed Jefferson Davis at the head of the darkest conspiracy of any age. And in proportion as he contemplates the Union he has left, and his deception of the people whom he has hurled into the deepest profound of ruin, he will be little inclined either to felicitate himself upon his consistency or his gratitude. Such is the counterfeit President of a counterfeit Confederacy.

Now let us look at another President—the regular Chief Magistrate of the whole Union—Abraham Lincoln. Let us suppose Mr. Lincoln starting out upon a presidential journey. We understand it is his intention to visit the battle-field of Gettysburg on the 19th of this month, when the great National Cemetery is to be inaugurated. Even the small section through which he will pass to that point will present such a contrast to that from which Jefferson Davis has just returned as will constitute the most eloquent vindication of Mr. Lincoln's policy, and the most triumphant vindication of the cause in which our country is engaged. Let him pass through the smiling villages and the prosperous towns and cities of Pennsylvania and observe their abundant prosperity and peace. Every family happy, save where some idol has been torn from the hearth stone, and given his life to his country. Every acre just shorn of an abundant harvest and sown with the seed for coming crops. Manufactories flourishing as they have never flourished before. Population increasing. New buildings and school-houses and churches erecting in all the great capitals, and an affluence which makes the rich richer and the poor more comfortable. It is the wonder of foreign travellers—not the wonder but the amazement—that, in the midst of such a war as has never shaken any empire, three fourths of the American people should be more comfortable and better pleased with their institutions than at any former period in their history. Well did Mr. Gantt, the Arkansas patriot, in his last letter, refer to the marvellous prosperity of the people of the free States, and to the heart-rending poverty, destitution, and woe of the seceded States—the one section represented by Abraham Lincoln and the other by Jefferson Davis. "Look upon this picture and upon that."

THE LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

We have before us a pamphlet of some one hundred and sixty pages, containing the "Opinions delivered by the Judges of the Court of Appeals on the Constitutionality of the Act of Congress declaring Treasury Notes a Legal Tender for the Payment of Debts." The Court of Appeals of the State of New York, for it is the highest judicature of that State whose opinions are embodied in this publication, is composed of eight judges—the Hons. Davies, Balcom, Wright, Emott, Marvin, Denio, Selden, and Rosekrans. The cases brought before the court for final adjudication were two; one, in which Mr. Henry H. Van Dyck, as superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New York, was the appellant, against the Metropolitan Bank and the Shoe and Leather Bank, both of the city of New York, who refused to redeem their notes in specie, but tendered Treasury notes in redemption, the Supreme Court of the United States having decided in favor of the banks. The other was a case in which Samuel Bowne procured a loan of $8,000 from Lewis H. Meyer, mortgaging real estate as security, and giving his bond to repay the same "in lawful money of the United States." Bowne tendered payment in legal Treasury notes, and Meyer demanded payment in gold. The Supreme Court, Judge Roosevelt delivering judgment, decided in favor of Meyer. In each instance a case was made up for argument before the Court of Appeals. The vast importance of the constitutional question involved, viz. the right of the Government to issue Treasury notes and to make them legal tenders for public and private debts, deeply impressed the members of the court, and led the the judges to give the most careful consideration to the subject. With two exceptions, they delivered elaborate written opinions.

The exceptions were Judges Selden and Rosekrans. The latter expressed his full concurrence in the views of the majority, affirming the constitutionality of the act of Congress, and the former declared his concurrence with the only other dissenting member, Judge Denio, whose opinion, we are constrained to say, is more like a counsel's argument than a judge's decision. Judge Denio confines his opinion mainly to the second case brought before the court, and starts with the proposition that the language of the contract, "*lawful money* of the United States of America" is an expression of no significance. "It [the contract] was a security for the payment of money, and that is all which seems to me important." His theory on the main question is that Congress has not the power to raise money from the people, except by taxation, by borrowing, or by the sale of public lands. It is a significant fact that throughout the whole of this opinion but two citations of judicial authorities are made, and they are given with qualifications. We have carefully read Judge Denio's argument, and find upon it the impress of special pleading rather than of judicial decision. Judges Denio and Selden were the minority of the court, denying the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

Judge Marvin was also somewhat chary of citing authorities. He confined himself almost exclusively to the cases of the banks, in which he agreed in the decision of the Supreme Court, concurring with the majority of the court in the line of exposition upon the loan case. Judge Emott made a much more liberal use of authorities, and discussed the whole question with great clearness. He took a view of the question at issue in a natural sense also, but based his conclusion simply on the law of the case, and closed his able opinion by remarking, "I commenced the examination of this question with serious doubts of the power of Congress to pass this law, and with an impression adverse to its validity. Deliberate examination has removed those doubts, and I give my judgment with a clear and unhesitating conviction of the power of Congress to make Government notes a legal tender, as a pure question of constitutional law, and with the satisfaction which attends a clear belief so carefully reached upon a point of such importance." Judge Wright's opinion was ably sustained by citations from authorities. He pronounced the selection by Congress of the legal-tender note as a means of carrying into effect the borrowing power, and paying the debts of the nation, a measure within its legitimate authority under the Constitution. Judge Balcom, in a rather brief opinion, canvassed the constitutional phase of the question with marked ability, reviewing the history as well as expounding the terms of the various articles of the Constitution which bear remotely or immediately upon the question at issue. His argument was directed chiefly to the second of the two cases before the court.

By far the most elaborate opinion in the volume is that of Judge Davies, which thoroughly exhausts the subject and puts the constitutionality of the legal tender bill far beyond all successful controversy. For legal acumen, extent of research, clearness of definition, dignity of tone, and irrefragable logic, this decision will bear comparison with those expositions of law that have long since passed into the catalogue of American classics. The very statement of the facts of the cases under adjudication showed the power of a thoroughly-trained legal mind. Some of his primary propositions were stated with great compactness and force. He started with the proposition that the Constitution intended, to confer upon Congress complete supremacy in the exercise of all governmental powers, and proceeded to show that the laws of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution are the supreme law of the land, which the judges of every State are bound to obey; that such a construction must be given to the various provisions of the Constitution as will most subserve the great purpose of its formation, and best promote the general welfare of the people who are the grantors of the powers contained in it; that it would be an injustice to the people to give the Constitution such a construction as would cripple the Government; that it necessarily deals in general language, which must be interpreted in its natural and obvious sense; that there is nothing in the Constitution expressly giving power to Congress to make anything a legal tender for payment of debts; but neither does that instrument forbid such legislation. Congress has passed such acts with regard to coin, however, and their constitutionality and validity have never been disputed. "And if the metals may be made a tender, why may not notes equally be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, if the exigencies of the Government should require it, and Congress in its wisdom should think such necessity exists?"

And Judge Davies shows that the exigencies of the Government required the act in question, and Congress had so determined. It is impossible, however, in the brief space before us to give anything like a synopsis of this masterly opinion, which occupies some seventy pages of the pamphlet. The well-stored mind of the Judge produces numerous and appropriate citations from authorities in support of every position taken in his opinion, which will stand as an enduring bulwark of the right and powers of Congress and of Government in the matter to which it relates.

"It is the war, and not the Administration," says a Copperhead journal, "which the people have endorsed; and, beyond an endorsement of the war, these elections (Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York) have no significance." We do not concur in this view, but suppose we assume it to be the correct one, will any distinguished gentleman of that peculiar Democratic faith inform us how the war can be endorsed without endorsing the Administration which is carrying it on? The administrators of the Government have no desire to put, have not put, any other issue before the people than this—"the war for the Union must be supported." That is the very question the friends of the Government carried to the people and asked their decision upon, the Administration being for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and its opponents against it. The people voted that the war should be carried forward to victory. If our anti-Administration contemporary can comfort itself by making "a distinction *without* a difference," we are quite willing it should have such consolation. And we are perfectly content that the elections shall be considered by them simply as a *popular expression in favor of the war*. The Administration is nevertheless upheld and strengthened by those elections, and is better enabled to do just what it wants to do—carry on the war till the last rebel is subdued.

But do not the Opposition, in thus trying to deprive the late elections of their proper significance, and by declaring that the people have endorsed the war, damage their cause by trying to prove too much? The Opposition have again and again declared that the war was needless; that it was the work of Abolitionists; that had this, that, or the other conciliatory proposition been adopted, the war might have been avoided, and that, instead of fighting for the Union, the Government and its supporters should have employed moral suasion, and, if that failed, should have let the wayward sisters go in peace. These have been the teachings of the Copperhead prints and leaders. And now, by their own confession, the people everywhere have "endorsed the war." This is the "significance" of the late elections. "The people have declared," says the journal from which we have already quoted, "that they will not allow the war to end except by the triumph of our arms." Then the people have not only emphatically declared the Administration to be right in carrying on the war to the subjection of the rebels, but with equal emphasis have they pronounced those to be wrong who strive to embarrass or who withhold their aid from the Administration which is charged with the vigorous conduct and speedy issue of the present conflict.

The guerrilla tactics of the rebels are already beginning to work their own cure. We have always held that, if persisted in, the guerrilla system, so far from aiding those who resort to it, would arouse the vengeance of the people who, for their own protection, would deal summarily with the marauders. The prediction has already had its fulfilment in Western Tennessee, where the people, galled and injured beyond endurance by bodies of guerrillas, have organized for self-defence, and commenced the punishment of the brigands. The same course must be adopted in every State liable to the inroads of these lawless men. Federal troops cannot always be at hand to arrest midnight thieves or mid day assassins. They must be where the rebel armies are, and to the people themselves, under local officers, must be left the suppression of mere local outrages. All citizens have a common interest in the suppression of these guerrilla bands. The men who ride over the country, burning buildings, robbing stores, and shooting down unarmed men and women, are the enemies of all. They do not wage war. They seek plunder, and wherever they appear the people should at once band together to disperse and punish them.

FROM EASTERN TENNESSEE.

The Federal Repulse at Rodgersville.

OUR LOSS 600 PRISONERS AND 4 CANNON.

Burnside's Main Army in an Impregnable Position.

A few days since General Grant telegraphed here that General Burnside's most eastern outposts in Tennessee had been attacked; that about half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured. This dispatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force or the probable number of the killed and wounded on our side.

General Burnside now telegraphs that the disaster referred to above occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. This place is the termination of a branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and is situated about fifteen miles from the Virginia State line and about fifty from Knoxville. The General also states that the rebels captured 600 men and four cannon.

He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded. His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville, in an impregnable position, subject to the orders of General Grant, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

The grand fair in aid of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, which has been held at Bryan Hall, Chicago, for two weeks past, closed on last Saturday evening. It was the most successful affair of its kind ever witnessed in this country, and the sum realized exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The average attendance was 5,000 people, and the receipts at the door and from the auction sale of articles on exhibition realized $65,124 23. Add to this the contributions of mercantile and other beneficial societies, and private citizens throughout the country, and the total receipts will exceed $100,000. The fair was closed by a patriotic address from Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, and a grand dinner to the soldiers who were present in the city at the time.

Naval Orders.—The following naval orders were issued yesterday: Captain George H. Scott, ordered to command the De Soto; Commander Fabius Stanly, ordered to duty on the North Atlantic blockading squadron; Commander D. Lynch, detached from the Beaufort station and ordered to command the ordnance ship St. Lawrence; Lieutenant Commander Walter W. Queen, ordered to command the Wyalusing; Lieutenant Commander Dawson Phenix, detached from the command of the St. Lawrence, waiting orders; Surgeon John J. Gibson, ordered to the steamer Hartford; Carpenter George E. Burnham, detached from the navy yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the West Gulf blockading squadron.

Property Confiscated.—The Portsmouth *Old Dominion* of the 6th instant contains notices of the seizure by the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia of property belonging to the following-named persons: John H. Myers, John L. Porter, James Meads, Samuel Hefler, David J. Godwin, Henry J. Phillips, Collin Reynolds, Peyton Coleman, Commodore Samuel Barron, Richard H. Baker, John Owens, John A. Lovett, Patrick McCarrick, Hugh N. Page, Arthur Sinclair, and John D. Myrick. These cases will be heard at the first session of the United States District Court in the city of Norfolk, on the fourth Monday of this month.

Splendid Acknowledgment of Gallantry.—Among those who particularly distinguished themselves in the late action in Virginia was Sergeant Otis O. Roberts, company H, 6th Maine volunteers, but that his gallantry is duly acknowledged may be learned by the following:

Headquarters 1st Division, 6th Corps,
November 8, 1863—10 o'clock A. M.

Special Orders:

As an acknowledgement of his gallantry in capturing the battle flag of the 8th Louisiana infantry, after a hand-to-hand conflict with the color bearer, Sergeant Otis O. Roberts, company H, 6th Maine volunteers, will be permitted to present the flag in person to the Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, and his company will be sent with him as an escort to the flag.

By command of Brigadier General Wright.
Henry R. Dalton, A. A. G.

The more we get of election returns the better they look. Illinois shows a Union gain from last year, in 45 counties, of more than 22,000; Wisconsin in 30 counties, a gain of 8,331 from 1861; Minnesota gives the Union ticket about 10,000 majority. Springfield, Illinois, the home of the President, gives an average Union majority of 151 against 195 Copperhead majority last fall.

Hon. Conolly F. Trigg, United States District Judge for Tennessee, has, in a case arising out of the Confiscation act of August, 1861, declared the said act constitutional. Hon. Judge Catron, one of the judges of the United States Supreme Court, has concurred in the decision.

The Calvary Baptist Church, in this city, on motion of Hon. Amos Kendall, on Tuesday evening passed some truly patriotic resolutions, repudiating the disloyal doings of the Maryland Union Association of Baptists, recently commented upon in our columns.

The Washington Literary and Dramatic Association, composed entirely of Israelites, at their late meeting adopted a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. McMurdy for an article recently written and published by him, entitled "Israelites—Masonic Teachings."

Governor Seymour has appointed two agents to act in conjunction with two appointed by the General Government for the purpose of supervising the re-enlistment of New York soldiers now in the army.

Mr. Beecher's Last Speech in England.

Mr. Beecher's last effort in England occupied more than two hours' time. He was occasionally interrupted, but answered all the questions put to him with his accustomed candor and boldness. He concluded with the following peroration:

The fugitive slave law is simply a law which we hold to be an outrage, but inoperative, as having no power beyond the year in which it was passed. It is just as dead now, and has been the last eight or nine years, as the snake's skin that was sloughed ten years ago. It is said we ought to have abolished it. When Congress came together, they passed so many reformatory laws that it was thought seriously they should abolish this; but they said we are charged with coming together for revolutionary purposes and to destroy the local municipal power of the States, and we must not do anything in our national legislation that shall countenance the doctrine that we are revolutionizing State sovereignty. [A gentleman asked how the great religious associations regarded the antislavery question.] There are two parties—one is very small and able, called Abolitionists; the other comprises all the rest of the North, and is called Anti Slavery. The distinction is not one of doctrine, but of method. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips said the North must save itself by disunion. The great body of those who hated slavery said, "We cannot consent to that;" and I was among them from first to last; and that paragraph in the newspapers which says I once said there could be no getting rid of slavery under the Constitution is a total and absolute falsehood. [Cheers.] It was like burning a barn to get rid of the rats. [Great laughter.] We have always said the thing is bad enough, but not so bad but what we can cure it by moral means; and I have said over and over again to Southern slavers, "You shall not go off; we will hold you in the bosom of liberty until you are dead." [Cheers.] Those who thought decisive measures too dangerous are called Anti-Slavery; those who were for immediate disruption were called Abolitionists. But now there is no distinction at all; and Mr. Garrison has said in public that, when he declared the Constitution involved slavery, he never expected to see the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. [Applause.] There is now one overwhelming majority in the North who say: "Since they have taken the sword, let slavery perish by the sword;" and then there is a small party that lives in crevices and cracks where dirt breeds vermin—a small, malignant party—that are called "Peace Democrats," with that Catiline, thrice-rotten Wood at the head of it, that the *Times* newspaper is accustomed to hold up as the exponent of American peace doctrine, whom I have dandled in the arms and praised by the lips of Christian men, who, if they could know his crimes and vices, and the ineffably Satanic wickedness of the man, would blow him from their parlors as you do Sepoys from the mouths of your cannon. [Great cheering.] In replying to subsequent questions, Mr. Beecher said: You must recollect that in all stages it was the opinion of every man who founded the Constitution that slavery was dying, and they did not feel as you and I would have felt, but said, "Ease it up in every way." Slavery was like some brigand brought into an Alpine convent, where he was given a room and a place to prepare to die in decently, and the old brigand did not die, but called in the Confederates, and ruled the very hospital where he was being nursed for a Christian burial. [Cheers.]

The meeting concluded with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Stow, and "Three cheers for the United States and their final prosperity."

The Nashville *Dispatch* of Friday last says:

We conversed last night with a gentleman who left Chattanooga on Tuesday, and he informed us that ample supplies for the use of the army had been received before he left, and that no apprehension is felt as to future supplies. Our informant states that large numbers of the inhabitants of lower East Tennessee are leaving that section, because of the extraordinary scarcity of the necessaries of life. They are threatened with actual starvation if they stay there.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Position of the Army Unchanged—Presentation of Battle-flags to General Meade—General Meade's Speech—Congratulatory Orders.

From information received last night, it appears that the general position of the Army of the Potomac was mainly unchanged.

General Buford on Tuesday passed through Culpeper, and reconnoitred the enemy's position on the Rapidan.

From requisitions and invoices picked up in the late rebel camps, it is ascertained that there was no scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army. Rations were commuted at 75 cents a day.

From semi-official reports, it is known that the larger part of both Ewell's and Hill's corps lay *en echelon* nearly parallel to the Rappahannock on Saturday, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixeyville, on Aestham's river. Evidences also exist of their precipitate retreat in consequence of General Meade's masterly movements.

While it is known that no enemy in force is north of the Rapidan, guerrilla parties hang about our lines, and frequent collisions occur.

On Friday night, Private Terry, attached to the headquarters of the Quartermaster's Department, was fired upon near camp, and received several, but not dangerous, buckshot wounds.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 11.—Yesterday afternoon Col. Upton, who commanded the brigade which, last Saturday, so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented General Meade with the eight battle-flags captured at that time.

No previous notice had been given, and the affair was purely unexpected and unprovided for.

Colonel Upton presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments, the 5th and 6th Maine, the 5th Wisconsin, and the 121st New York, the latter Colonel Upton's own. General Meade responded as follows:

"*Colonel Upton, Officers, and Men of the 6th Corps:* I receive with great satisfaction the battle-flags, evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th instant. The assault of the enemy's position at Rappahannock Station, entrenched by redoubts and rifle-pits, defended by artillery and infantry, carried as it was, at the point of the bayonet, was work which could only be executed by the best of soldiers, and the result of which you may be justly proud.

It gives me great confidence that, in future operations, I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing, when called on, all that men can do, and, although it is my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid, if possible, recurring to such severe tests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent one, when it is the only and the best to pursue; and to feel, as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles is a source of great satisfaction.

I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President. I shall prepare, as soon as I receive the required information, a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves; and it is my purpose, by every means in my power, to have those soldiers rewarded who have merited such distinction. Soldiers, in the name of the army and the country, I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future occasions, will be followed and emulated."

A band of music accompanied the deputation. After a few moments of congratulations and social intercourse, the deputation took leave and returned to camp.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
November 9, 1863.

General Orders No. 101:

The commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his entrenchments behind the Rapidan.

To Major General Sedgwick, and the officers and men of the 5th and 6th corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brigadier General Russell, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's entrenched position at Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of 4 guns, 2,000 small arms, 8 battle-flags, one bridge train, and 1,600 prisoners.

To Major General French, and the officers and men of the 3d corps, engaged particularly to the leading column commanded by Colonel Trobriand, his thanks are due for the bravery displayed in crossing at Kelly's Ford, and seizure of the enemy's entrenchments, and the capture of over 400 prisoners. The commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its late doings.

By command of Major General Meade:
S. Williams, A. A. G.

From Curacoa.

New York, November 11.—Curacoa dates of the 23d ultimo state that the Venezuelan fleet, belonging to the old Government party, arrived at Curacoa on the 17th ultimo, surrendering themselves to the commander of the Federal fleet. It consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer, and a number of smaller crafts.

Venezuela is now in the hands of the Federals or insurgents. Hundreds of refugees were arriving from St. Domingo, who report the insurrection there as spreading, and that the slaughter of both Spanish invaders and natives is very severe.

Curacoa is suffering for want of rain. The negroes, since they have been emancipated, refuse to work.

From Arkansas.

Cairo, November 10.—Little Rock advices to the 6th instant say that Price's and Holmes' commands are still at Marshall, Texas. But few rebel troops are now within the borders of Arkansas. Marmaduke's cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains west of Fort Smith, with short supplies.

Politics throughout the western portion of the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

In Tennessee, Forrest has been detailed for special duty, cutting the communication by river and railroad with our army at Chattanooga, and it is added that all the cavalry in Mississippi will be moved into the Northern portion of the State and placed under the command of Forrest.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, November 11.—In the Legislature to-day, Governor Andrew's message was referred to a special legislative committee, which met immediately after the House adjourned.

A bill was introduced proposing to give all the soldiers who hereafter enlist, or re-enlist, twenty dollars per month from the State treasury, instead of the bounties now offered.

Action upon this proposition was deferred until to-morrow.

A Pirate Steamer Chased.

New York, November 11.—Arrived, brig Morning Star, from Nuevitas. She reports that on the 6th instant, off Cape Fear, saw a long, low, lead colored steamer, with three United States gunboats in pursuit, and constantly firing at the supposed blockade-runner, but they had not succeeded in capturing her when last heard from.

The steamer was very fast, and was apparently distancing the gunboats.

Important Decision on the Conscription Act.

Philadelphia, November 11.—Judges Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburg, being a majority of the Court, gave a decision on Monday relative to certain drafted men, in effect declaring the Conscription act unconstitutional.

The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard Strike.

Boston, November 11.—No satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Navy-yard workmen, and the strike still continues. The boiler and iron-plate workers in East Boston are still on a strike, their employers still refusing to pay the wages demanded.

Civil Government in New Orleans

Under the above caption the New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

The city is in a great state of excitement and controversy just now upon the question of civil government. There are two classes of Unionists here—at least both calling themselves Unionists; about the same state of things as you have in the North between the unconditional supporters of the Administration and of freedom and the men of "ifs" and "buts," whom—for want of a better name—you call "Copperheads."

The first class of these—the Unconditional Unionists—numbering a large class of former slave owners and native Southerners, have solemnly resolved that slavery is dead and past all resurrection, and that Louisiana must and shall come back into the Union without one particle of the stain of slavery upon her skirts. They formed at first but a small nucleus, but that nucleus has been rapidly enlarging in bulk and power, and will, ere long, like an overwhelming avalanche, carry everything before it. They have their regular clubs and other organizations, meet regularly every Saturday evening at the Lyceum Hall, where slavery is as openly and publicly denounced by chosen orators as it could be in the Cooper Institute; and two journals earnestly sustain them—the *Times* and the *Era*.

This party, seeing that the time has not yet arrived when any steps towards the organization of a civil government can be taken with safety to the cause of freedom, are willing to postpone the matter, content, in the meantime, with the military government of Brigadier General George F. Shepley, under whose careful watchfulness and protection the latent feeling of loyalty can have time to develop itself, until it is strong enough to act alone.

The other party, composed principally of slave-owners and lovers of slavery, who are still anxious to see the institution reinstated in all its pristine vigor throughout Louisiana, are going upon exactly the opposite tack. They see plainly that the longer the matter is deferred, the more public opinion will be changed against them—the more able bodied negroes will be recruited into our armies—the more their slaves will run off or be disorganized—and they are anxious to hurry on matters.

They have recently taken a bold and extraordinary stand, which has created no little excitement and discussion. On Wednesday morning last, the 28th, there appeared in the *Times* and other local papers, as an advertisement, "An Address to the People of Louisiana," signed by W. W. Pugh, president; E. Ames, vice president, and J. Q. A. Fellows, secretary, in which the people were called upon to meet and vote on the 23d of November next (only five days from the time of publication) for the appointment of all the officers necessary in forming a regularly organized civil government, and ignoring the existence of a military government here entirely.

Such a manifesto, of course, came upon the people like a clap of thunder, for the proceedings of those who got it up were all by secret conclave in the Masonic Hall, and, although sundry whisperings of it had leaked out, nobody really seemed to know anything positively about it until it was blazed forth in the papers.

The authorities were immediately sought upon the subject, and both Generals Banks and Shepley not only denied having given any countenance to such proceedings, but expressed their unqualified disapproval of it, and gave authority to make such opinions public, as you will find by the *Times* of Thursday, 29th. The "address" is a singular document, and one which you will find well worthy perusal. What the concocters of the scheme are going to do on the so-called day of election, after the expressed opinions of the Commanding General and the Military Governor, is more than I can tell; but I know what prudence and common sense ought to suggest.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Siege of Chattanooga—The Situation of our Army—Its Position Impregnable—How Provisions Reach our Soldiers—Gen. Thomas' Recognition of Gen. Smith's Services.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the oldest and one of the most reliable in the Army of the Cumberland, writes as follows from Chattanooga under date of November 2:

Some months ago, writing you from Murfreesboro, I spoke of the probability of being engaged during the fall months in describing the siege of Chattanooga. This was in June last, before we had moved from Murfreesboro, and little did I then imagine that the Army of the Cumberland would be the besieged instead of the besieging. Strange mutations of war. How vain are all human calculations. What strategist would have planned such a campaign? He would have been called a madman, and yet, now that the campaign has been so far completed, nothing appears unnatural in the process of the labor save its strange result.

It is presumed that the public understand pretty clearly the topography of the country, but few appreciate the important relations to the whole borne by Lookout Mountain. This peak commanded the river, rail, and turnpike communications between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and no one supposed that General Rosecrans intended yielding it without a struggle. General Thomas' first effort was directed to opening a new and shorter road, to supply his army, than that used by Rosecrans, and the result of his manoeuvres and Hooker's midnight fight was his present route by river from Bridgeport to Kelly's Ferry, a point a few miles above Shell Mound, and within eight miles, by an air line, of Chattanooga. This line is out of the range of Lookout. It crosses the river three times; but, as the boat lands its freight on the south side at Kelly's ferry, only two pontoons are necessary. Leaving Kelly's and moving due east, the new line passes through Hooker's camp to, and intersecting the river again six miles from, Kelly's and Brown's ferry. At this point, four miles from Chattanooga by land, and eight miles by river, is a pontoon. Thence it is an easy stride to the upper pontoon and into the beleaguered city. Longstreet on Lookout is impotent, and, with the fords above the city lost in the present flood for the rest of the year and winter, Bragg's whole army is throwing itself away in vain efforts to dislodge us by threatening our rear. Hooker and Thomas are, as will be seen, on the same side of the river, but separated by Lookout and a sharp bend in the stream. These barriers to the junction of the two have been overcome by bridging the river, and all that might be precarious in the situation is overcome in the completeness of the preparations to succor either wing at a moment's notice.

From the summit of Lookout all these preparations are in full view. Our camps and our movements are plainly visible. Bragg has a single gun on the summit of the mountain, of large dimensions, and with this he daily throws a few shells, first at Chattanooga and then at Hooker. Nothing has been or can be effected by this, and if Bragg so contents himself during the winter he will have at its end expended a large amount of ammunition to but little purpose.

The rebels have a regular detail of their force from Buckner's corps (rebel right) engaged in building large rafts of fallen timbers, which they set afloat during the night in the hope of destroying our pontoons. Sometimes we catch these rafts and use the wood for camp fires; but at other times, when a raft is too heavy for our means of towing ashore, the pontoniers throw open the bridge and the raft glides through without doing any damage. During the time

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

H Abbot, Balto	V D Darr, Phila
J W Emerson, N H	G H Peck, N Y
E A Stevens, N Y	L Hopkins, Phila
M Harris, N Y	S Chapman, Phila
M Ruder, N Y	J Ely, Pa
Geo F Obannon, Pa	C H Roberts, Pa
W M Bahan, Pa	L F Robert, Pa
A J Smith, N Y	K M Harris, Phila
Mrs W F Smith, Tenn	Gen N Stahl, U S A
Lt J H Lanyard, U S A	Maj H Baldwin, Pa
C G Carter, L I	Hon H B Davies, N Y
Capt J T Andrews, U S A	Mr & Mrs L Freeman, N Y
J Hall, Montreal	H Hyatt, N Y
Major J R McBride, U S A	H [illegible], N Y
M G Gill	A C Carter, Mass
D W C Thompson, U S A	Capt J B Root, U S A
C M Forman, U S A	C M Norcross, N J
H M Alward, Phila	L M Close, Texas
E Stokes, Phila	A Dornheimer, N Y
E [illegible] Ill	L A Merrill, N Y
Dr H F McSherry, U S N	J B Davis, 2d Minnesota
Lt Col Elwood Bell, Phila	Mrs H W Bell, Phila
Com Ringgold, U S N	R Bechler & lady, N O
C Hager, Penna	Thos B Franklin, Penna
Saml Townsend, Del	J M McKim, Phila
Hon John Conness, Cal	S H Carpenter, Phila
Jno McFarland, Penna	D R B Nevin, Penna
C M Thompson & ly, Ind	H Finnegass, Mass
Thos Rance & lady, Penna	Jno A Gardner, R I
Miss Fanny Sprague, R I	Mrs M A Nichols, R I
Miss A Sprague, R I	Mrs Marion Sprague, R I
Capt Jeff Maury, N Y	Frank W White, N Y
Geo Plunkett, D C	H Combs, Troy
Geo C Lane, Troy	G T Drowning, Troy
E Booth, Phila	J Rise, Phila
Wm B Thomas, Phila	Geo Updyke, N Y
C A Chapin, Mass	H F Sedyard, N Y
F F Henry, ly, & son, Phila	Mrs Crittenden, Phila
Mrs Clark, Phila	L P Griffith, N Y
Bishop Clark, R I	Hon J B Anthony, R I
J E Warnlet, N Y	Jas H Orne, ly, & svt, N Y
W Green, Philadelphia	P C Haskell & ly, N Y
Miss A Rice, Rhode Island	F Haron, Jr, U S A
Mrs S Sprague, do	W [illegible], do
Mrs Sprague, ch & nur, R I	Jno Conrad, do
Mrs L D Price, R I	Capt Kelley, do
Mrs Albert Dailey, R I	J Canty, do
Mrs N Palmer, do	Edw Kettesler, do
Miss Ellen Fisher, do	Jno Bell & son, New York
C D Jillson, do	Edwin Hoyt, do
G G Thayer, do	Mrs M Sprague, do
J C Knight & wf, do	Miss S Hoyt, do
H M Murray, Maryland	Miss S B Hoyt, do
C Daning, Washington	W Sprague Hoyt, do
Jno Hamilton, Balto	N S Dormill, do
J L Hatch, M C, Nebraska	Hon F W Little, Utah Ter
H D McNeil, New York	Geo J Richardson, Phila
Lt Taylor, New Jersey	W W Overwilb, do
W A Newell, do	Jas Remington, Florida
Geo W Roosevelt, N Y	M P Delano, New York
Henry Edsal, do	Wm Alsop, do
S Remington, Utica	H K Hutchins, do
D McClarky, New York	Mr & Mrs F Ball, Cinn
Dr B S Codman, Mass	Miss Daniell, Mass
M D W Stuart, Phila	Misses Cummings, Phila

NATIONAL HOTEL.

F Putnam, U S A	J B Brech, U S A
R C Parsons & ly, Ohio	R M McClure, Alex'a
J F Morse, Ohio	J Wiedman, U S N
W D Dawley, Chicago	D M Martin, U S N
F C Wadsworth, Boston	Dr R Bien, Virginia
J Whiteley, Baltimore	J C Wall, Dist Col
T D Damo, Buffalo	J A Spencer, U S A
C Goodwin, Baltimore	M G Stapleton, Alex'a
Dr Potter, U S A	C Kwen, New York
S Myers, New York	Capt Deming, New York
W Canswall, Canada	Capt Joselyn, U S A
Ed Leistman, D C	T L Savage, U S A
C Jamenisky, Phila	G Wrandy, Phila
Lt of Grom, U S A	N K Wardwell, Balt
J Kelly, Lancaster	A M Merrow & ly, Boston
Mrs Barnes, Phila	Miss A Kline, Boston
G L Morrison, Va	H D Harrison, Mass
W H Hart, Va	H Rorepaugh, D C
James H Wood, Va	E P Blair, Minnesota
Thomas King, D C	J Y Snow, Minnesota
[illegible] Ohio	P L Miller, New York
[illegible] New York	W Montgomery, N Y

[illegible]

J Wallace, Va	J A Sutton, Pa
J Nash, Vt	G Halsbard, Vt
T B Cody, St Louis	C A Baldwin, N Y
C W Sternberg, U S A	C Rome, U S A
B D Hursh, Pa	D B Miller, Pa
C A Russell, N Y	J Virchow, U S A
A P Miller, D C	O S Jennings, D C
O C Hutchinson, Kansas	W Spear, La
Miss Spear, Vt	J A Fuller, Pa
A S Eddy, Va	

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Dr H Darling, U S Army	J Stockton, Dist Col
J Roach, New York	A H Micherson, Ohio
T E Sickles, New York	Capt Hall, U S Army
J R Lowther, Penna	Dr R Burr, U S Army
S Watt, Philadelphia	J Fow & wife, Penna
W H H Widner, Penna	Thos Stiling, Penna
J R Chase & wife, Virginia	W F Thomas, Phila
J M Foltz, Virginia	F Varloal, Maryland
W E Wood, Dist Col	K R Moses, New York

EBBITT HOUSE.

Capt R P Crawford, U S A	Chas Brewster, U S A
R G Hazard	J McFarland, Newark
E Lowe, U S N	Robt H Porter, U S A
O P Worthington, Md	H McMahon, U S A
Henry Barnard, Vermont	Jno J Gosson, New York
H Hopkins, Alexandria	Chas E Nugent, U S A
O P Parker, New York	G A Stever, New York
Walter O Bun, New York	J P Pendergast, N J
S T Trount, New Jersey	

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that J. H. Gossler, Jr., has been appointed Consul of Prussia, at Boston, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. no12-1t

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Carl Meising has been appointed Consul of the Principality of Schaumburg Lippe, for the United States, to reside at Philadelphia, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 7th day of November A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. no12-1t

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Juan Pico y Villanueva, has been appointed Consul of Spain, at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State. no12-1t

Headquarters, Provost Marshal's Office,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1863.

Special Orders No. 9.

In view of the immense amount of Government property located or stored in various sections of this city, and the danger thereto by fire and otherwise arising from the lawless action of persons under the influence of spirituous liquors obtained in the vicinity where this property is necessarily located or stored, it is directed that, from the date of this order, the sale of liquor, under license or otherwise, will not be permitted in the localities named herein, to wit:

Squares 116, 117, 139 and 140, so much thereof as front on Nineteenth and M streets, in the vicinity of Nineteenth-street park.

Squares 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, and 182, so much thereof as front on Seventeenth, Eighteenth, M and N streets, in vicinity of Seventeenth-street and ambulance parks.

Squares 32, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 87, 102, 103, 104, 120, 121, 122, 123, 142, 143, 144, in First ward, south of Pennsylvania avenue.

Squares 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 20, in the vicinity of G street wharf.

Squares 165 and 166 so much thereof as front on H and Seventeenth street, in vicinity of clothing department.

Squares 107, 126, 163, 164, 154, 155, so much thereof as front Connecticut avenue, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and K streets, in vicinity of K-street stables.

Squares 472, 473, 501, 502, 503, in vicinity of Sixth and Seventh-street wharves.

Squares 673, 674, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 681, 683, or any vacant street or avenue included in these squares, being in vicinity of railroad depot and Soldiers' Retreat.

Squares 728, 729, 731, 734, 735, 759, 760, in vicinity of Capitol and Carroll Prison Barracks.

On any place within *four* squares of Bladensburg Toll Gate.

On any place within *two* squares of Kendall Green park.

On any place within two squares of Railroad park.

Any house in the above described localities convicted of selling liquor to citizens or soldiers, will be closed, and the proprietor imprisoned for such time as the nature of the offence may warrant, the liquors on the premises confiscated, and the house permanently closed. An application in writing to the Provost Marshal, endorsed by the Mayor and Chief of Police, will be placed in the hands of an officer, to report whether any specified person may be permitted to sell, under license, to citizens only, but only in exceptional cases will permits be given.

By command of
HENRY D. TODD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

A. S. Baker,
Lieutenant and Adjutant. no5-12t

Headquarters Military District of Washington,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1863.

General Orders No. 23.

All commissioned officers in the city of Washington [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and
338 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, correctly suited to every eye-sight. COMPASSES, *BAROMETERS*, *MICROSCOPES*, *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS*, *THERMOMETERS*, *CARTES DE VISITE*, and *STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS*, &c., in great variety and at the lowest prices. au28-d1y

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. 1y1-tf

DIED.

CONINGTON.—On the 10th instant, after a painful illness of four weeks, Michael Conington, of the county of Longford, Ireland, but for the last 33 years a resident of this city. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on to-day, Thursday, at three o'clock, from his late residence 538 Fourteenth street, between B and C streets, Island.

BROOKES.—On the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Amelia Brookes, in the 69th year of age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence between E and F streets, and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in the alley.

☞ NOTICE.—The Members of the Committee to promote Enlistments of Volunteers for the District of Columbia, in order to avoid a draft, will meet at the Council Chamber, on Friday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock. H. O. WILSON,
no12-2t* Secretary.

☞ MICHIGAN MILITARY AGENCY,
DR. J. TUNNICLIFF.
Southeast corner of Seventh and E streets,
no11-1md&S* Washington, D. C.

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE *WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*—The Ladies of the Western Presbyterian Church will commence a Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY Evening, November 9, 1863, for the benefit of said Church at which time will be offered a large assortment of useful and fancy articles. Come one, come all. no6-6td*

☞ WAR DEPARTMENT—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary. L. THOMAS,
mh22-tf Adjutant General.

☞ CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type, from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." se29-tf

☞ OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 341 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh street, Washington, D. C. ja19-tf

☞ OHIO SOLDIERS are warned against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned, particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.
JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

☞ MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDINER TUFTS. Room No. 4 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. je23-tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS.

Whittier.—In War Time and other new poems. By John G. Whittier. Price $1.

Ray.—Mental Hygiene, by I. Ray, M. D. Price $1 25.

Ik Marvel.—My Farm of Edgewood; a country book, by the author of Reveries of a Bachelor. Price $1 25.

Jean Paul Richter.—Fruit, Flower, and Thorn Pieces. 2 vols. Price $2 75.

Jean Paul Richter.—Levana, or the Doctrine of Education. Price $1 50.

And all other New and Recent Publications, which are sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price by
PHILP & SOLOMONS,
no12-3t 332 Pennsylvania av.

WANTS.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Soldiers, Sutlers, and others, in and out of the army, to sell our new National Battle Pins and Medals of Generals Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, Hooker, Banks, McClellan, Gillmore, Foster, &c. The above Pins have a fac simile Photograph of the above Victorious Generals of the Army of the United States, varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this is its adaptability to any person who has been in the battles named in the margin of each Pin. By getting a miniature likeness of themselves, and inserting in the place of the general, as a gift to their friends, a living record to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each Pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance. Agents are now making from $5 01 to $1 00 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. Durant & Co., No. 421 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. no12-6t*

WANTED—A Good Cook.—To one giving good references a good situation will be given. Inquire at 357 G street, between Four-and-a-half and C street. no12-1t*

WANTED—A Good Price will be paid for any of the following copies of the "Daily Chronicle." Dates, 2 copies of May 24, 4th, 5th, 15th, 24th, and 2 copies of August 21st and 25th. no12-1t

SALESMAN.—A Capable and Thoroughly qualified Salesman, of ten years' experience in Dry Goods, Cloaks and Shawls, Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, desires immediately a situation. Good city references given. Address A. B. C., 475 Ninth street, between D and E streets. no11-3t*

WANTED—Work for Teams.—Three Four-Horse Teams to hire out. Address F. Woodward, corner Queen and Alfred streets, Alexandria, or 431 Ninth street, Washington. no11-6t*

WANTED—A Situation as Penman or Clerk. Has had experience in a Book and Stationery and Fancy Goods business, also had experience in Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address C. H. G., at this office. no11-2t*

300 MEN WANTED TO JOIN THE TWO HUNDRED who are already taking their meals daily at the New England Dining Rooms, 423 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.
no10-3t* BOYCE & WHITE.

WANTED—A Housekeeper in a private family, one that thoroughly understands and can take charge and oversee all branches of house-work. Wages $10 per month.
Also, a first-rate Cook. Wages $8 per month.
Also, a Chambermaid.
None but white servants need apply. Best of reference required. Call at No. 493 Ninth street west, Navy Agent's office. no10-6t

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 119 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of reference required. [Star.] oc13-tf

WANTED—At the Treasury Extension, twenty CARPENTERS. To good workmen, the highest wages will be given and steady work. Apply at the office of Construction Treasury Building.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
se9-tf Supervising Architect.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—A suite of rooms, second floor, well furnished, in the pleasantest part of the city, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Good references required. Inquire of Mr. Robinson, No. 491 Seventh street. no12-6t*

A SUITE of Rooms, nicely furnished, and several single rooms to Rent, in a genteel private house. Inquire at 434 D street, second door from the City Hall. References exchanged. no13-6t*

FOR RENT—With Board, a handsomely Furnished Back Parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, Room on third floor, suitable for single gentleman. Call at 512 G street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. no12-4t*

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery, Produce, and Provision Store, on Pennsylvania avenue, in the best location in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 123, Post-office, Washington, D. C. no12-6t*

FOR RENT—A Room on one of the most desirable corners for business off the avenue. Inquire at this office. n12-3t

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Two Parlors: the Back Parlor can be used as a sleeping apartment, a few doors from the Patent Office. Inquire at this office. no12-3t

A RARE CHANCE—For Sale a Grocery and Supply Store. Cause of sale—the owner is compelled to go to Europe on account of death in his family. For further particulars inquire at the store, No. 1 King street, Alexandria. no12-6t*

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT in a private family, in a very desirable location, opposite the Patent and Post Office, 402 F street, one door from Seventh street. no11-3t*

FOR RENT.—A Suite of Rooms, second floor, well furnished, in the pleasantest part of the city, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Good references required. Inquire of MR. ROBINSON, No. 491 Seventh st. no6 1w2eod*

FOR RENT—Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. Also, several places suitable for any kind of business. Apply to PECARE, COGSWELL & JACKSON, corner of Seventh and F streets. no6-6t*

THE PROPRIETOR of the CLARENDON HOTEL has rented the large and desirably-located house, No. 4.6 G street, opposite the Patent Office. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and is now ready for immediate occupancy. The rooms will be rented either singly or in suits, without board, or, if desired, meals can be taken at the hotel. For particulars, &c., apply at the office of the Clarendon Hotel. oc31-tf

BOARDING

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen and wives in a private family, together or separately, on I street, between Sixteenth and Twenty-first streets, or contiguous thereto, convenient to the headquarters of the Military District. Willing to pay liberally for comfort. Apply to Lieutenant A. S. Baker, Provost Marshal's office. no12-d tf

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS may be obtained, on reasonable terms, at No. 584 Twelfth street, near the Smithsonian. no12-6t*

ROOM WITH BOARD.—A Furnished Front Room, now vacant, in the second story of brick house No. 350 New York avenue, near Tenth street, occupied by a private family, will be let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Terms, $70 per month. no12-6t*

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife, or two Single Gentlemen can have board with a suite of rooms, or a parlor and bedroom, in a fine locality near the City Hall, in a genteel private family, where the comforts of a home may be had. None need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. Address D. A., Chronicle Office. Reference exchanged. no7-1w6td

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious, located on unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired. oc17-tf

BINDING AND PRINTING

PHILP & SOLOMONS'
BINDERY AND PRINTING OFFICE

Continue to execute all work intrusted to their care promptly and in the very best manner.

The attention of
ARMY OFFICERS
Is particularly directed to their new editions of
Adjutant Generals' Books,
Quartermasters' Blanks,
Commissary Books,
Manifold Writers
Field Order Books,
and all Forms of Military Blanks and Printing.

PHILP & SOLOMONS,
no12-6td1tS Army Stationers, 332 Penna. av.

THE TURF

MATCH FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

Between Mr. Ford's gray mare Gentle Annie, and Mr. Dorsey's gray horse Snow Storm.

Mile heats, best three in five to harness.

To take place over the
PINEY BRANCH TRACK, FRIDAY, Nov. 13.
Same Day—The Great Five-Mile Trot.
no12-2t*

A GREAT FIVE-MILE RACE.

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13,

There will be a Five-mile Trotting Race over the PINEY BRANCH TROTTING TRACK, between four of the best Five mile Horses in the country, for a stake of $250 each, the proprietor adding $250, making

$1,250.

McRoberts names g. g. Little Mac.
Dan Mace names s. g. Dan Mace.
A. Carpenter names b. m. Lady Champion.
Wm. H. Strong names br. s. Abdalah Chief.

The above Trot will certainly come off; and all those named will start, sure, if a good day.

Admittance to track, One Dollar. Ladies free.
N. B. Stages leave the Kirkwood House at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. L. HEISE,
no11-3t* Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SALE OF LANDS
FOR
UNPAID DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that the several Tracts or Lots of Land situated in the State of South Carolina, hereinafter described, have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an act entitled "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and that the same will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the Custom-House building, at Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and State aforesaid, and that the sale of the same will be continued from day to day until all of said Lots and Tracts of Land are finally disposed of.

The following is a description of said lands forfeited as aforesaid, together with the valuation of the same, and the amount of the quota of said tax and penalty charged upon each of said tracts or lots of land respectively:

HILTON HEAD Island, St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina.

No. 1. "*The Point*," including "Bob Island," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Elliott, bounded north and northeast by Broad river, southeast and south by Fish Hall, southwest by Seabrook, and northwest by Skull creek.

No. 2. "*Pine Lands*," owner or owners unknown; bounded by "the Point," "Fish Hall," "Grass Lawn," "Cherry Hill," "Marshland," "Honey Horn," "Fairfield," "Cotton Hope," and "Seabrook."

No. 3. "*Fish Hall*," said to be or to have been owned by General Drayton, bounded northeast by Broad river, southeast by Coggins Point and Springfield, southwest by Grass Lawn, northwest and north by "the Point."

No. 4. "*Coggins Point*" and "*Springfield*," said to be or to have been owned by Wm. Pope; bounded northeast by Broad river, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Grass Lawn, and northwest by Fish Hall.

No. 5. "*Grass Lawn*," said to be or to have been owned by Richard Pope, bounded northeast by Springfield and Fish Hall, northwest by Pine Lands, southwest by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 6. "*Matthew's Land*," sometimes called "Number Four," said to be or to have been owned by Frank Pope, bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Marshland and Chaplin, northwest by Cherry Hill.

No. 7. "*Cherry Hill*," said to be or to have been owned by Mrs Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southwest by Marshland, and northwest by Pine Lands.

No. 8. "*Marshland and Chaplin*," said to be or to have been owned by Jas. Wells; bounded northeast by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, northwest by Pine Lands, and southwest by Gardner and Lemington.

No. 9. "*Gardner*," said to be or to have been owned by Stoney; bounded northeast by Marshland, southeast by Broad creek, southwest by Otter Hole, and northwest by Honey Horn.

No. 10. "*Lemington*," said to be or to have been owned by Joseph Pope, bounded northeast by Chaplin, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Hill Place, and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 11. "*Hill Place*," said to be or to have been lands of Samuel Lawton; bounded northeast by Lemington, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Brickyard, and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 12. "*Brickyard*," said to be or to have been lands of his kiln; bounded northeast by Hill Place, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Possum Point, and northwest by Broad creek.

No. 13. "*Possum Point*," said to be or to have been lands of Wells; bounded northeast by Brickyard, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest and south by Point Comfort, and northwest by Broad creek.

[illegible]

No. 21. "*Jenkin's Island*," including "Hog Island," said to be or to have been Frank Pope's island; bounded north by Skull creek, east by Fairfield, south by Jarvis creek, and west by Mackay's creek.

No. 22. "*Fairfield*," said to have been the plantation of Dr George Stoney, bounded northwest by Skull creek, northeast and north by Cotton Hope, southerly by Honey Horn, westerly by Jenkin's Island.

No. 23. "*Cotton Hope*," said to be or to have been William Pope's, bounded northwest by Skull creek, northeast by Seabrook, southerly and southwest by Fairfield.

No. 24. "*Seabrook*," including lands formerly owned by Wallace, Talbird, Fyler, and Currel, said to be or to have been more recently owned by Seabrook; bounded northwest by Skull creek, northeast by "The Point," southeast by Pine Lands, and southwest by Cotton Hope and Honey Horn.

"*Pinckney Island*," St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina, bounded west and northwest by Mackay's creek, northeast by Broad river, southeast by Skull creek.

	Acres more or less	Valuation.	Tax.	Penalty.	Amount.
No. 1	1000	3100	$ 80 00	$ 40 00	$120 00
" 2	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 3	1300	5200	104 00	52 00	156 00
" 4	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
" 5	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 6	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 7	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 8	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 9	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 10	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 11	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 12	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
" 13	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 14	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 15	1800	7200	144 00	72 00	216 00
" 16	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 17	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
" 18	700	2800	56 00	28 00	84 00
" 19	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
" 20	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
" 21	300	1200	24 00	12 00	36 00
" 22	350	1400	28 00	14 00	42 00
" 23	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
" 24	1500	6000	120 00	60 00	180 00
Pinckney Island.	2000	8000	160 00	80 00	240 00

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
Direct Tax Commissioners,
For the District of South Carolina.
Port Royal, October 31, 1863. no12 16 23-3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the direction and instructions of the President of the United States, issued of the date of September 1st, 1863, in pursuance of the 11th section of an act entitled "An act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in Insurrectionary Districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and the act amendatory of the said act, approved February 6th, 1863, we, Abram D. Smith, William E. Wording, and William Henry Brisbane, United States Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the office of the Commissioners aforesaid, in the town of Beaufort, State of South Carolina, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the disposal of the several lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land constituting the town of Beaufort aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon, to wit: Block One (1) to Block One Hundred and Thirty seven (137) inclusive, according to a plat or map made of said town, February, 1863, duly established and authenticated by said Commissioners, and recorded in Valuation Book "A" of said Commission.

The following blocks, lots, and parts of lots are excepted and reserved from said sale, to wit: Lot B in Block 5, Blocks 15 and 16, Lot A in Block 21; Blocks 21 and 32, Lot B in Block 33, Lot A in Block 34, Lot A in Block 35; Lots D and F in Block 36; Lot A in Block 44; Lot C in Block 47, Lot D in Block 48; Lot E in Block 50; Lots B and D in Block 55; Lot B in Block 57; Lots A and C in Block 58, Lot F in Block 60; Lot D in Block 61; Lots A and D in Block 67, Lots A and F in Block 69; Lots A, B, C, and D in Block 70, Lot A in Block 77, Blocks 78, 79, and 80, Lot A in Block 90 and Blocks 124, 125, 131, and 132 of said plat, and, also, all lots, parts of lots, blocks, and buildings now occupied, and continuing to be occupied to the close of said sale, as military and naval hospitals, and as offices and storehouses of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments and for revenue and police purposes.

Said sale shall not be kept open longer than thirty days from the commencement of the same.

The Commissioners reserve a single bid on each of said lots and blocks, to be publicly made by them, or by their authority, of such sums as they may deem eligible, not less than one third of the appraised value thereof. And any of the said lots, parts of lots, and blocks which shall not be bid to one third of their appraised value will be withdrawn from sale.

Given under our hands at Beaufort, South Carolina, this second day of November, 1863.

A. D. SMITH,
W. E. WORDING,
WM. HENRY BRISBANE,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners for the District of South Carolina. no12-1ht de3L

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Corner of Eighth and E streets.
Will attend promptly to all business appertaining to the above named office. no12-3t

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1863.
NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Ruff, John E. Price, and J. C. Moran, trading under the name of J. A. Ruff & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. no12-2t*

WATCHES.

M. W. GALT & BRO. offer a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches and Chronometers, by the following makers, namely:
Charles Frodsham, London.
Jules Jurgensen, Copenhagen.
The "American Watch," Waltham.
And all others of celebrity.
☞ Watches and Chronometers carefully repaired.
M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
oc12-6t 354 Pennsylvania avenue.

ARMY BLANKS of all kinds printed at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office. tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY K. F. PAGE,
AUCTIONEER,
500 Seventh street, under Odd Fellows' Hall.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday Evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock, and continuing throughout the entire season, I shall offer at Auction, a large and varied assortment of every description of Merchandise, comprising in part—Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Woollen Socks, Undershirts, Drawers, Blankets, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, American and Swiss Watches, Clocks, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Crockery and Glassware, Stationery, Richly Plated Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, &c., &c.
no11-4t K. F. PAGE, Auctioneer.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Administrator's Sale of Very Valuable Law Library and Collection of Miscellaneous Books.—On MONDAY Evening, November 16, commencing at half-past six o'clock, and continuing at the same hour on succeeding days, we shall sell the extensive and valuable Library of the late J. Louis Kinzer, of Alexandria, Virginia, comprising the newest and best editions in uncommon good order and preservation. We name in part—

Acts, Laws, Codes, Commentaries, and Digests
Reports in United States Supreme and Civil Courts and the Exchequer
Reports of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, particularly complete in Virginia and Maryland
Reports in the English Courts of Common Law, 93 volumes, &c.
Also, a fine collection of Miscellaneous Books, comprising—
American and English Classics and Poets
Essays, Biographies, and Histories
Illustrated Travels and Voyages
Finely Illustrated Works on Natural History
Atlases, Books, and other important topics of the day
Shakspeare, by Staunton, 3 volumes, 4to, splendidly illustrated
Moral and Religious Books, particularly on Wesleyan Methodism
Fine Cabinet of Minerals, with more than two thousand specimens, properly labeled, &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

Terms cash. By order of the Administratrix.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no11-5t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Peremptory Sale of Two First-Class Building Lots.—On FRIDAY Afternoon, November 13, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell without reserve, to the highest bidder, Lots No. 16 and 17, in Davidson's subdivision of square No. 165, fronting east 28 feet 6 inches on

Connecticut avenue, between H and I streets north, and running back about 90 feet to a 15-foot alley.

These Lots front on the handsome grounds of W. W. Corcoran, and are considered very desirable locations for a private residence.

Conveyances at purchaser's cost.
Terms cash. JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no11-3t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Desirable Brick Dwelling House in the vicinity of the War and Navy Departments.—On MONDAY Afternoon, November 9, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot No. 1 and part of 2 in Square No. 175, fronting 35 feet on Seventeenth street, at the corner of north G street, and 105 feet on said G street, improved by a large Brick Dwelling House, containing ten rooms, and a large two-story Brick Back Building, containing four large rooms; also, necessary out buildings, being the property occupied by the late Captain Thomas Carbery as his residence.

Title perfect.

Terms: One-third in cash, the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

☞ Immediate possession given.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,
TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.
JOHN T. FORD .... Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)

Last night but two of
MR. J. WILKES BOOTH,
supported by
CHAS. WHEATLEIGH,
HARRY PEARSON,
AND
THE ENTIRE COMBINATION COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,
for the first and only time, Bulwer's celebrated comedy, in five acts, entitled
MONEY.

To-morrow, final benefit of
J. WILKES BOOTH,
and last time of
RICHARD III.

GROVER'S THEATRE
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, NOV. 12,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the beautiful and accomplished young actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear to-night in one of her greatest characters, supported by the strength of Grover's excellent dramatic company.

KOPPITZ' UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA
will enliven the evening's entertainment by performing some of its choicest selections.

The evening's performance will commence with the thrilling military drama, in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE STORMING OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Alme, Hamet, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Meriel .... Miss Lucille Western

To conclude with the favorite farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
John Strong .... Esq. G. Rogers

Doors open at 7; Overture at quarter before 8 o'clock.
RATES OF ADMISSION.—Dress and Parquet Circles, 50 cents, Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle 25 cents.

To-morrow, benefit of
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE
AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel. oc3-tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS,
AUCTIONEERS.

Administrator's sale of Household Furniture at Auction.—On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, I shall sell at the Auction Rooms of Green & Williams, No. 536 Seventh street, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the honorable Orphans' Court, the personal effects of William Wormley, deceased, consisting of in part—

Bureaus, Bookcase, Carpets, Feather Bed, Hair Mattress, Wardrobe, and many other articles which we deem unnecessary to enumerate.

Terms cash. SAMUEL WORMLEY,
Administrator.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
no12-3t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Small and Desirable Cottage Sites near the city at Public Sale.—On THURSDAY afternoon, November 19, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell a small and beautifully located tract of land, lying along the old Bladensburg road, near the boundary of the city, adjoining on the east "Rokinston," the country seat of the late Joseph Gales, divided into Eleven Small Villa Tracts or Sites, fronting from 125 to 200 feet on the road, and running back about 600 feet, and containing from one to three acres each.

Plats of the premises may be obtained at the auction rooms of the subscribers.

Terms: One-third in cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyances at the cost of purchasers.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no12-7t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Desirable Brick Dwelling House and Lot at Public Auction.—On TUESDAY afternoon, November 17, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lot B, in subdivision of lots 9 and 10, in Square No. 403, fronting 24 feet on K street north, between Eighth and Ninth streets west, and running back 100 feet to an alley, and improved by a Three story Brick Dwelling House, with Back Building, containing in all some twelve or thirteen rooms.

The property is well situated, fronting north on the public space west of the Northern market.

Terms. One-third cash, the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyances and stamps at the cost of purchaser.
J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no12-5t Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Valuable Building Lots at the Corner of North D and Second Streets at Public Sale.

In the matter of the petition of James McSherry, Guardian of Helen N. McSherry, and Mary C. McSherry, and James C. McSherry, minor heirs of Thomas Carbery, deceased.

In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, duly ratified and confirmed by the Honorable Supreme Court of said District, in the matter of the above named petition, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, at 4 o'clock, that eligible and valuable vacant property situated at the corner of D street north and Second street west, known as parts of Lots 1 and 6, in Square 570, fronting 95 feet 6 inches on D street, and 170 feet 6 inches on Second street, divided into four building lots, fronting 23 feet 10½ inches on D street, and running back 125 feet to an alley, and two fronting 47½ feet on Second street, and running back 167 feet 6 inches to an alley.

Terms: One-fourth of the purchase money cash, and the residue in three equal instalments, payable respectively in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust on the lots or other approved security.

All conveyancing and stamps at the expense of the purchaser.
JAMES McSHERRY,
Guardian, &c.
JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no12-th&m&t Auctioneers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday Afternoon, a Mail Bag, going between Lincoln Hospital and the Capitol. If returned to Lincoln Hospital the finder will be rewarded. no11-3t*

LOST—On the Evening of the 25th ult., near the Depot, one Brass Mounted SWORD, containing the engraving near the hilt, "Presented to Capt. W. D. Alexander by company A, 110th regiment O. V. I." The owner is at Seminary Hospital, where, if said sword is returned, a liberal reward will be paid. no10-5t*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.
H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc22-tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wormley, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of November, 1863.
SAMUEL WORMLEY,
no5-th3t* Administrator.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES.—The largest and most complete stock of the above, at the lowest prices, at ROHRBACK'S,
no1-4taw2w 452 Seventh street, opp. Patent Office.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—We will receive to-day a large assortment of superior quality Ivory-handled and silver-plated Table Cutlery, to which we invite the especial attention of housekeepers and others.
C. W. BOTELER & SON,
318, Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue,
no9-tuth 3t between Ninth and Tenth streets.

CUBA CIGARS.—Cigars from 1,000 to 47,000, of Jiganal tobacco, for sale at a low price for cash. Apply to JOSE PICATO HIJO,
no11-6t* 465 Twelfth street, between G and H sts.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, corner of G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November 10, 1863.—Public Sale of STALLIONS.—On WEDNESDAY, November 18, will be sold Five Stallions, the property of the United States.

Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
no11-7t Captain, and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

200 BARRELS OF APPLES and 100 FIRKINS OF BUTTER, for sale very low to close a consignment.
CONOVER, SCHOOLMAN & CO.,
no11-4t* 180 Pennsylvania av., bet. 17th and 18th sts.

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Southeast corner Penna. avenue and Fifteenth street, Have now on hand for sale, Residences and Business Stands in the most desirable locations in Washington. Possession given at once.

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BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the Daily Chronicle. no3-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!
Fronting Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

FIRST CLASS CONCERT HALL
of the Capital City

TWO NEW STARS.
TWO NEW STARS.

MISS CHERRY PETRIE,
MISS CHERRY PETRIE,
the last new accession to the company, and

HARRY CLIFFORD,
the versatile comedian, late of Grover's Theatre.

These two splendid artistes are engaged, and will appear positively This Evening in a new bill, expressly arranged for them.

Also, the ever-popular favorites,

MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW,
BUDWORTHS,
LINA WINDEL,
LIZZIE SCHULTZE,
AND THE
GREAT STAR DOUBLE COMPANY
in an unequalled bill of attractions. It

CANTERBURY HALL

CANTERBURY,
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THE POPULAR

MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,

Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.

SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

William E. Sinn .... Manager and Proprietor.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF NOVELTY.

POWERFUL, DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.

THE LATEST and GREATEST SENSATION.

THIS EVENING,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
THE FAMOUS ZOUAVE,
THE BEST DRILLED MAN IN THE WORLD,
IN HIS
WONDERFUL AND TERRIFIC EXERCISES.

Mr. Childers is pronounced by Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Rosecrans, Lew Wallace, and others, the best drilled Zouave in the United States, and shortly intends visiting Europe for the purpose of matching himself with the Champion Zouave of France, Mons. Lafitte, nephew of General Murat. These performances are of the most thrilling and exciting description, and must be witnessed to form any idea of their interesting character.

Second week of the charming, rollicking, irrepressible Irish Girl,

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

In her irresistible renditions of the Melodies and Humors of her Native Land.

Growing success of the bewitching embodiment of the Twin Graces of Song and Dance, Miss

ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
ERNESTINE DE FAIBER.

THE FIRST TIME OF THE THRILLING, BEAUTIFUL DRAMA ENTITLED

BLACK CONNOR,
BLACK CONNOR,
OR THE WHITE BOYS OF IRELAND

George R. Edeson as .... Timothy Tit
J. S. Edwards as .... Black Connor
Miss Lillie Brandon as .... Norah Creina

First time of a Charming Pastoral Ballet entitled
THE VILLAGE BELLE,
THE VILLAGE BELLE,
IN WHICH
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE
WILL BE ASSISTED BY
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER
AND THE
ALBUM OF BEAUTY,
EMBRACING
Lillie Brandon, Kate Harrison, Julia Richmond, Lucy Clifton, M'lle Jennie, La Petite Ella, &c., &c.

THE GREAT PROTEAN COMPANY:
George R. Edeson, H. W. Eagan, J. S. Edwards, Mr. Ed Murray, H. W. Williams, J. S. Clark, Mons. Sol. T. Brown, Juan Baptista, &c.

A GREAT NUMBER OF WHOLLY NEW
NEGRO FARCES,
SONGS,
DANCES,
BURLESQUES,
WALKS-AROUND,
EXTRAVAGANZAS, &c.,
Introducing the Unequalled Corps of Ethiopian Comedians.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes, holding six persons, $5.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
Afternoon and Evening,
GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE
SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING
OF
CANTERBURY HALL.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
in front of the building in the evening, and an
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

SKIFF'S MINSTRELS,
AT
WASHINGTON THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, November 11, 12, 13, and 14

SKIFF'S ARMOR PLATED ETHIOPIAN GUNBOATS.

This world-renowned Troupe comprises most of the principal performers in Negro Minstrelsy, who are everywhere received with
SHOUTS OF APPROBATION AND SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

The manager begs to announce to the public that he has, at an immense expense, secured the services of the two great artists,

MR. TIM HAYES,
Champion Clog Dancer of America, and
MR. SAM HAGUE,
Champion Clog Dancer of England,

whose performances cause the wildest excitement and elicit thunders of applause.

D Collins,	Will Chaffer,
H Bloodgood,	Mons Henri Bergeron,
Low Gaylord,	Paul Andila,
Master Tommy,	John Carle,
John Purcell,	Henry Leesburg,
J H Reynolds,	Sig Clearheater,
M T Skiff,	Herr Porgder,

The whole forming the greatest array of talent ever assembled in one Troupe.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $5.

Gentlemanly Ushers will be in attendance.

Seats may be secured at the Theatre on Wednesday and following days from 11 till 2 o'clock.

M. T. SKIFF .... Sole Proprietor.
DICK O'NEIL .... Business Agent.

Change of programme every evening. no6-6t

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White and Colored Blankets;
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Mourning Goods, in great variety;
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BAG MANUFACTORY.

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Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
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Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers for officers, &c., &c.
JAMES E. BROWN,
[illegible], Philadelphia.

Daily Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the Week ending November 10, 1863, each bearing that date.

To Joseph H. Atwater, of Providence, R. I., for newspaper file. Antedated October 29, 1863.

To Albert Ball, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in polishing machine.

To Charles L. Bender, of Cleveland, Ohio, for improvement in travelling invalid chairs.

To John S. Bodge, of Bath, N. Y., for improvement in grain separators.

To Alonzo T. Boon, of Galesburg, Ill., for improvement in metal lc bahrs.

To Alonzo T. Boon, of Galesburg, Ill., for improvement in gear cutting.

To Jesse H. Bussell, of Massillon, Ohio, for improvement in apparatus for making ice.

To Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in lids or covers for cans, &c.

To John Webster Cochran, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in revolving fire-arm.

To Philip H. Corlett, of West Manchester, Pa., for improvement in locomotives.

To Philip H. Corlett, of West Manchester, Pa., for improved draft regulator for locomotives.

To Timothy Earle, of Smithfield, R. I., for improvement in preserve cans, jars, &c.

To Sylvester G. Farnham, of East Hartford, Conn., for improvement in gates.

To Derrick P. Felts, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in umbrellas.

To F. H. Forniss and Jacob Hovey, of Cleveland, Ohio, for improvement in pistons for steam engines.

To Thomas W. Godwin, of Portsmouth, Va., for improvement in lubricators.

To Charles W. Guest, of Dexter, Mich., for improved machine for raising, creasing, and slicking leather.

To Samuel Hoyt, of New York, N. Y., for improved sugar evaporator.

To Samuel Hoyt, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in steam boilers.

To Antoni Ithe, of Lancaster, Pa., for improved extension beds cat.

[illegible]

What Drove Poor Lassagne Mad.

[illegible]

...ing of his mind: "Lassagne is a cheat, eh? He is not half so great a cheat as those ladies and gentlemen, priests and soldiers, who allow the omnibus conductor to cheat himself and profit by the cheat, although it is only a few sous. To what depth of depravity would they not sink for gold!" In the course of time the poor fellow went raving mad, and it became necessary to place him under restraint. The physicians apparently cured him and he returned again to the stage; but a relapse soon supervened, and he was carried back to the madhouse, where he last sunk in health. A few days ago he died. He was one of the best buffoons ever seen on the French stage—so think playgoers who were familiar with Odry and Brunet.

There are 148,500 trees on the boulevards and in the public streets of Paris. How many such are there in the city of New York?

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Morning Trains.—6.20 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore and all parts of the West, Southwest, and Northwest.

8 o'clock, Express, for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

11.15 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Afternoon Trains.—3 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

5 o'clock, Accommodation, for Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

6.20 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the West.

These trains connect with lines at Baltimore, leaving Calvert station for the North, West, and Southwest as follows:

Mail leaves at 9.15 a. m.

Express leaves at 9.15 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at 2.55 p. m.

The 6.20 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.30 a. m. train from Baltimore, for Pittsburg and the West, and Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City and Western Maryland, train leaving Calvert station at 9.15 a. m. and 2.55 p. m.

The 5 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.40 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North, and Pittsburg and the West.

On Sunday, leave Washington at 6 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6.20 p. m.

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PIANOS.

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APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LAND WARRANTS.

MUNN & CO.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]